# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets,—BLACK CROOK,

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .- PATE-BROTHER BILL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-THE OFERA

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, THE BALLET PAN-

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 35th st. Perform-

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street. -

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway .-- OPERA

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE .-

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- COMIC VOCAL-

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c. Matines.

BRVANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 231 st., between 6th and 7th ava. -BRVANT'S MINSTRELS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.-

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenta sweet. - SCENES IN THE RING, ACRORATE, &C. NIXON'S GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS, 728 Broadway

## TRIPLE SHEET

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AN OHIO EXCHANGE states that Senator John Sherman is about to start a country gro-

pery. It takes brains to make a successful

grocer. Anybody can be a Congressman. THE INPEACHMENT OF GOVERNOR SCOTT In the South Carolina Legislafure was the subject of a special resolution, brought in by Mr. Bowen yesterday, the same energetic gentleman who has had charge of the committee to investigate that "little matter" of an overissue of about seven million dollars' worth of

ANOTHER GIFT FROM THE RUSSIAN PRINCE has just been announced. While visiting the numerous attractive spots selected by the "Hub" Committee, the imperial visitor is said to have observed that even the streets of the forensic city were not altogether free from poverty, and, before leaving for Canada, he placed one thousand five hundred dollars in the hands of Mayor Gaston, with a recommendation that he would distribute it to the deserving poor in Boston. Taken with the fact of the bandsome donation for similar purposes in New York, it shows that, while fully enjoying himself on his tour, he is not anmindful of those whose daily life is a struggle for the bare necessaries of existence, and to whom a few additional dollars will be a peculiar assistance just at this season of the

THE ORLEANS PRINCES AND THEIR RIGHTS IN FRANCE. - The question of the claim of the Orleans Princes to representative rights as Members of the French Assembly still presents a subject of difficulty to the French government. It was debated again yesterday. President Thiers was absent from the House. His argument was presented by M. Casimir Pereire. It was undecided, and, as it appears from our telegraph report, slightly equivocal. M. Thiers appears to set up the existence of a private personal agreement made, as he alleges, by the Executive, with the Princes as a temporary offset to their immediate assertion of a citizen right. The Deputies of the left opposed the idea of the restoration of the Princes vehemently. In doing so they drew a comparison between the Orleans royalists and Napoleon as monarchists. A government motion to pass to the consideration of the order of the day was rejected. The primary budget of debate was finally excluded by the exercise of what may be called a legislative equivocation. The question of right still people and for the President,

stails Party-Decline and Col-

The democratic party is now in the condition of a great army in a hostile countrybroken up into numerous detachments, scattered about over an immense territory, without a general-in-chief or common leader and without a fixed plan of operations. By their astonishing victory of March last in New Hampshire the party leaders flattered themselves with the delusion that it was the beginning of a sweeping political revolution, and that all the State elections of the year would run in the same channel, cleaving the way for an old line democratic President in 1872. But the April Connecticut election blotted out all such old line democratic calculations. Then was tried the new democratic departure of accepting "the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments;" but it came too late. Then came the crushing exposures against the Tammany Ring, and so on, from the Maine and California elections of September to the recovery of New York by the republicans in November, on the platform of General Grant's administration; and then came, by certain democratic organs and leaders, the agitation of this passive, or possum policy, which, while still under discussion, has suddenly col-

This "possum" policy was first proposed by the leading democratic journals of Misouri. It was the policy of carrying over the democratic party to republican bolters from General Grant, and of combining democrats and anti-Grant republicans on a sort of noparty ticket in a reform fight for the Presidential succession. Under Governor Gratz Brown and Senator Carl Schurz as the leaders of the bolting republicans, and under General Frank Blair and others as the leading democrats, this anti-Grant combination policy had been tried and crowned with great succe Missouri, carrying, for instance, General Blair into the Senate. Naturally enough, therefore, the parties directly concerned in this Missourl experiment of sinking the democratic party in a faction of republican bolters thought it could be successfully applied to the whole United States. The Missourians, in their advocacy of this policy, in this view, were at first earnestly supported by several leading democratic journals in New York and elsewhere in the East; but since the meeting of Congress the old line democratic presses of the country-East, West and South-have whistled the cowardly project down the wind.

So, here we are again, Mr. Merriman, and what are you going to do now? The New Hampshire democracy, the first in the field for the next year's State elections, have fallen back into their old party entrenchments, prepared, hit or miss, to stand there till called to take bolder ground by a national party convention. Meantime, from the democratic leaders in Congress we have no sign. However, a few days bence they will be dispersed among their constituents for the Christmas and New Year holidays, and then, with their return to Washington, we may have a democratic Congressional caucus which will throw some light upon the subject. It seems now to be generally agreed that the party is not dead, but that it still lives, and that, notwithstanding the downfall of Tammany and the loss of its prestige and financial and material aid, the only course compatible with the dignity. strength and general sentiment of the party, is sill to keep the old party flig flying and "full high advanced" in the face of the enemy. Unquestionably the inducements held out by the unti-Grant republicans for the possum licy are universally re ful, uncertain and slim to justify any further serious thought by democrats of this sort of new departure.

In truth, this talk of disbanding the democratic party in view of a new party organization for 1872, this special pleading for another change of base on the eve of the battle, is preposterous. From its very beginning down to this day the history of the democratic party is a history of party expedients from one campaign to another. It first came into power with the glory of General Jackson from his glorious battle of New Orleans; the popularity of his war on the old United States Bank reelected him, and the flush times of a paper money inflating pet State bank policy elected his chosen successor, Van Buren. But then came that financial reaction and the collapse of that inflated bubble of prosperity in 1837, which raised that popular whirlwind of 1840. and which it was next supposed had finished the democracy as an effective national organization. It may be safely said, too, that but for the death of President Harrison and the defection of John Tyler, the whigs, in all probability, would have held the White House for two or three Presidential terms in succession. As it was, even with the popular democratic war cry of the annexation of Texas and the desertion from the whig ticket in this State of fifteen thousand whig abolitionists, a change in 1844 of less than five thousand votes in New York would have defeated Polk and

elected Henry Clay. That was a narrow escape for the democratic party; but it was the beginning of the end of the old whig party. In 1848 it rallied on General Taylor, fresh from the Mexican war, and, with the aid of Martin Van Buren, he was elected. Van Buren had been cut out of the democratic nomination by General Cass, and, as the independent free soil candidate, "the Little Magician" had his revenge in carrying off the balance of power in New York and in electing General Taylor. In 1852 the democracy, with Pierce as their candidate, took the new departure of Henry Clay's great compromise measures on the slavery question of 1850; and, though the whigs, under General Scott, stood on the same platform, they had become so mixed up with the abolition agitators that North and South a great majority of the people rallied to the support of Pierce, for the sake of peace, on Clay's compromises, and so Pierce received the vote of all the States except Vermont and Massachusetts, in the North, and Kentucky and Tennessee, in the South. Had Pierce and his party stuck to that platform the democracy might have been in power, and Southern slavery and King Cotton might have continued masters of the government to this day.

The Southern slave-holding oligarchy, however, who after the retirement of General Jackson ruled the democratic party, were so presents in France-for the Princes, for the far emboldened by the success of Pierce as to demand concessions to slavery never before examine the subject further saon.

dreamed of. Hence, in 1854, that repeal of Clay's adjustment in that memorable Kansas-Nebraska bill, which bas been fitly described as the overture to the Southern rebellion. Then with that Kansas agitation and border war came that overwhelming Northern reaction on the slavery question which would unquestionably have elected the first candidate of this republican party, General Fremont, President in 1856, but for the disturbing third party ticket of Fillmore in the North and the suppression by violence of any hint of anti-slavery ideas in the South. Of course, this state of things had to come to an end, and it came to an end in 1860-first, in the bolt of Douglas and his Northern democrats against the extreme demands of the Southern oligarchy on slavery, and next in the election of Lincoln. Then came the rebellion and the great constitutional revolution accomplished

in the fifteenth amendment. But still, from its sweeping defeat of 1840, from its narrow escape of 1844, from its defeat of 1848, and its overwhelming success of 1852; from its narrow escape in 1856 and its apparent fatal disruption, demoralization and dispersion in 1860; from its heavy defeats of 1864 and 1868, and all its disasters of 1871, including the terrible overthrow of the mighty power of Tammany and the loss of New York, the democratic party still survives and is still a power in the land. Many of its strongholds in the time of Jackson—such as Berks county, Pa. - are its strongholds still. If it has lost some States it has gained others, and, upon the whole, it needs only a bold and united advance to the front line of the living issues of the day to make a splendid fight in 1872. It is true that some seven bundred thousand colored voters, nearly all republican, have lately been added to the voting elements of the country, but it is also true that this colored vote is nearly neutralized by the democratic gains in the Southern white

But, in abandoning the Missouri possum policy, what next is the democratic party salled upon to do? The next thing most urgently demanded is a national convention for the reorganization of the party. Let this convention be called right away, and let the nomination of the Presidential ticket of the party be postponed till after the republican convention has put its ticket in the field, and. peradventure, there may be yet an opening for a political revolution next November. Who can tell?

The Londonderry Riots.

The HERALD special cable despatch from Londonderry brings information that the Prentice Boys have been "at it again," and have had a collision with the police and military after the real Irish fashion. Although the report describes the affair as a savage riot, it does not appear that any lives were lost or any very serious injuries inflicted. The cause of the disturbance was the attempt of the Apprentices to celebrate the anniversary of the "closing of the gates" of the city, according to their old custom, in defiance of the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant, issued under authority of the Ireland Processions act, forbidding the demonstration. In former years the celebration was constantly the occasion of a fight between the Catholic and Protestant portions of the population, but the new act has changed the issue, and made the Apprentices the offenders against the law and the peace of the city. The "closing of the gates" is a custom which dates back as far as the times of James and William. To the Catholics the custom has of an obsolete past, and in his wise attempt to make an end of it the Lord Lieutenant is entitled to all praise. Ireland is not the United States; Londonderry is not New York. The "closing of the gates" has been a fruifful source of trouble. It is well, therefore, to put the practice down. Here we hoose not to know King James or King William, the Catholic faith or the Protestant faith, but only the civic rights of all. Even the International, little as we care for it, must be allowed to have its little innocent parade when it thinks proper. The British government and the United States government both agree in this-that while rights are not infringed peace must be maintained.

### Judge Bedford's Grand Jury-More Work for the Lawyers.

The Grand Jury of the General Sessions yesterday made another request for an extension of time to enable them to complete the work of retribution on which they have been now for nearly seven weeks engaged. Upon their appearance in Court yesterday morning Judge Bedford reviewed the facts connected with the first extension of the term to the 18th of December, stating that when the jury had made the application he had hesitated to comply with their wishes until he had thoroughly examined the question of the power of the Court in the case. To that end he had consulted Charles O'Conor and District Attorney Garvin, both of whom had coincided with him In his view of the statute, and had given it as their opinion that the power of the Court to extend the term was unquestioned. Thus confirmed in his reading of the law, he had no hesitation in granting the prayer of the jurors for still longer time, and further extended the term to the 30th of the present month. It seems evident now that the Grand Jury mean business. Yesterday afternoon they again appeared in Court and presented another batch of indictments, but gainst whom is at present known only to themselves and the Sheriff. Of course the air is filled with rumors, but as they can only be gnesswork it is neither just nor expedient to give them currency. Nevertheless it seems certain that many of the bills that have been found are in connection with the city frauds. and that others are against those who are alleged to have committed offences against the election laws. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, says the old proverb; and certainly the lawyers are in a fair way to reap a harvest out of the rich field of municipal corruption.

THE MIXED COMMISSION IN GENEVA. - We reprint from the Boston Advertiser an interesting statement regarding the Anglo-American Mixed Commission in Geneva which assembles to adjust our Alabams claims. The statement is evidently incomplete, but we shall

Congress Yesterday-The Anti-Admis tion Fight Renewed in the Senate-Bills and Buncombo in the House.

We had hoped that the caucus of the repub-

lican Senators last Friday would have had the

effect of restoring peace and harmony among them, and that the country would have witnessed no renewal of the scenes of discord and strife which had been exhibited in the Senate Chamber last week. That hope, however, has been cruelly disappointed. The republican brethren in the Senate, instead of presenting the spectacle of the beauty of dwelling together in unity, spent the whole day yesterday in abusing each other and attributing to each other motives the reverse of honorable or patriotic. The quarrel was renewed over the olution, offered by Senator Authory, of Rhode Island, as the spokesman of the caucus, nominating seven Senators as a Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment to examine into official corruption. The Senators named were Buckingham, of Connecticut; Pratt, of Indiana; Howe, of Wisconsin; Harlan, of Iowa; Stewart, of Nevada; Pool, of North Carolina, and Bayard, of Delaware, the latter being the only democrat on the committee. Subsequently, however, another democrat, Casserly, of California, was added to it. Mr. Sumner was the first to attack the committee, and he did it on the ground that it was composed, not of Senators who had urged and voted for inquiry, but of those who had opposed and voted against it. He argued that this was not only unjust but unparliamentary, and quoted the rule laid down in Jefferson's Manual, that "those are not to be put upon a committee to consider a subject which they have voted directly against," as a child is not to be put to a nurse who cares not for it. He held that, under parliamentary usage, Senators Trumbull and Schurz, who had proposed and advocated the inquiry, should be on the committee, and that even if they were to be overslaughed in the matter the chairman (Mr. Patterson) and members of the like committee, which had been in existence for the last three years, should not have been treated in the same manner. He insinuated pratty broadly that the organization of the committee had been got up with a view to smothering, not to promoting, an investigation. His points were strong and ably put; and although they may have been ineffectual as addressed to the Senate, they certainly will not be without influence on public opinion. It was in vain for Senator Anthony to try and parry the thrusts aimed at the proposition by throwing himself back on the character of the Senators nominated, and challenging any denial of their eminent respectability. The question, as was shown, was one not of general good character, but of the special position of the Senators of the question involved.

The debate went on, chiefly turning on this point, throughout the whole day, and far into the night. Finally Senator Anthony's resolution was adopted, and a proposition which was subsequently offered by Senator Wilson, authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers and to sit during the session, but not during the recess, was adopted-yeas 27, nays 17. The committee stands as in the regular report, although Senator Pool announced that he could not serve upon it. Mr. Conkling tried to obtain action on his resolution directing the committee to investigate Senator Schurz's charges affecting the management of the Custom House in this city, but failed, and then, after a long and exciting session, the Senate adjourned.

Prior to the breaking out of this question presented to the Senate. A report on the Georgia Senatorial question was made from the Committee on Privileges and Elections in favor of giving the seat to Thomas M. Norwood and against the claim of Foster Blodgett. A new plan for reaching specie payments was embodied in a bill introduced by Senator Corbett, of Oregon, the plan being to require the national banks to add three per cent half yearly to their gold reserve until the proportion of gold to circulating notes reaches fifteen per cent. What is to happen after that is not stated. Senator Conkling, in order to show how anxiously he desires to purify the civil service, introduced a distinct resolution in reference to the famous "General Order business" of the New York Custom House, which he characterized as "a monstrous abuse, sustained against the protests of the merchants of New York and against the wishes of the Secretary of the Treasury," and directing the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment to inquire into the matter fully, and particularly as to whether there is any collusion or improper connection with such business on the part of any officer of the United States. The resolution was allowed to lie over for fu-

ture action. Under the Monday call of States for bills the usual large supply of the article was furnished and referred to committees, never more to be heard of. The most notable among them were several proposing wholesale raids on the public lands-some under the pretence of granting bounty lands to soldiers and sailors, and others in ald of the construction of railroads. Several proposed the removal of political disabilities, either at wholesale or retail, and one was introduced by General Butler declaring women entitled to suffrage under the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. Quite a large demand on the public treasury was made in the shape of bills for the erection of government buildings all over the country. It may be supposed that the liberal provision made the other day for Chicago in that respect has stimulated members to put forward like claims for their respective districts. Then, outside of these classes, there were other bills of a special character, such as one int roduced by Mr. Roberts, of Utica, authorizing the payment of fifty per cent of customs duties in legal tender notes; one by Mr. Poland, of Vermont, to encourage the laying of ocean telegraph cables, and to obtain them for the use of the government; one by Mr. Duell, of Syracuse, to abolish stamps on written documents; one by Mr. Mercur, of Pennsylvania, to change the standard of silver coins and to limit the amount of their issuerather needless, so long as there is no silver coin in circulation; one by Mr. Pierce, of Mississippi, to pay the women employed by the government the same rates for the same classes of duty as men; one by Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, to prevent gruelty in the railroad and

mboat transportation of cattle—the sa bill that was passed by the House in the Forty-first Congress, but was lost in the Senate; one by Mr. Stevenson, of Ohlo, to do an impossible thing-prevent the appointment of dishonest or incapable government officials, and to make the appo ing and nominating powers responsible the misconduct of such officials; one by Mr. Blair, of Missouri, to legalize polygamist marriages (we hope he means those already contracted) and to dismiss all criminal proceedings against polygamists in Utah—a sensible proposition; one by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, for the establishment of a National University: one by Mr. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, to repeal the Bankruptcy act; one by a California member, to prohibit contracts for servile labor-directed against Chinese cheap labor; and one by Mr. Taffe, of Nebraska, for the admission of Utah as a State. These embrace all the propositions of a public

character introduced under the call of States. After the call was completed an opportunity was given for the offering, under a suspension of the rules, of resolutions of a miscellaneous character. Mr. Cox got one adopted instructing the Committee on the Library to examine into the subject of an international copyright law for the protection of foreign and home authors. Mr. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, was not so successful in getting the sanction of the House to a buncombe and impertinent resolution condemning the severe course of the French government towards the Paris incendiaries and murderers. The proposition, however, got the support of all the democrats who voted, except one-General Slocum, of Brooklyn-and of quite a number of prominent republicans, including General Butler, of Massachusetts. It was somewhat remarkable, however, that Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, who eulogized the Communists the other day in the House, and who assumed the paternity of the International Society's bill, voted against Haldeman's resolution, a did also his supporters on that occasion-Messrs. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Kelley of Pennsylvania, and Shanks, of Indi-ana. Haldeman's resolution having been thrown out from consideration, through its failure to get a vote of two-thirds in its favor, the vote standing ninety-five to eighty-six, Mr. Hoar made a flank movement so as to put himself right with labor reformers and the Internationals, and offered a resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous vote, declaring the sympathy of the House with all efforts to establish self-government and republican institutions, and with the families and friends of all who have lost their lives in the field or on the scaffold or elsewhere in the cause of civil liberty-a very safe and non-committal declaration, and one bounded by no limits of time or space in the past history of the human

These buncombe propositions being thus got out of the way the House proceeded to manifest its regard for the safety of public life on board of steam vessels by passing a bill allowing steamers on the Mississippi and other Western rivers to run up the steam pressure in their boilers from one bundred and ten pounds to the square inch-the present legal limitation-to one hundred and fifty pounds. Is that an invitation to a fresh and large crop of steamboat explosions after the manner of the Westfield? The House does not seem to have asked or cared for any explanation on the subject, and we certainly are not cognizant of any reason why Western steamboats should be run at higher pressure than those on the Hudson, the Sound or in New York harbor, unless it may e that travellers on the Mississippi and O are used to being blown up and do not wish to be deprived of their accustomed excite-

The last matter brought before the House yesterday was a proposition, offered by Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, Instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report early in January a bill to abolish the income tax; but before the vote could be taken on suspending the rules and adopting it a motion to adjourn was made and carried. And so there is an end of the matter until after the Christmas holidays at least.

#### The French Assembly-The Threat of the Logitimists.

According to one of our latest cable despatches eighty of the extreme legitimists in the French Assembly have declared it to be their purpose to secede from the monarchical party in the event of the Duc d'Aumale being chosen as their leader. This does not much surprise us. It is only a day or two since we said that the legitlmists must be counted out of the future fight. When the eighty secede from the majority of the monarchical party what will they do? Will they retire from the Assembly, or will they sit as dummies? In either case they will not affect the situation seriously. The difficulty will begin when the legitimists transfer their votes, for the transference must be in favor of the republic or the Bonapartists; but how can the legitimists vote for the one or the other? The simple truth must be told. The French National Assembly numbers somewhere about seven hundred members. Of these fully two-thirds are known to be legitimists. The eighty legitimists who threaten to retire will, by retiring, kill the cause of Henry V. Their main objection, it seems, is to the Duo d'Aumale. It is not, therefore, we think, unreasonable to conclude that the object of the forthcoming fight is narrowing itself, and that the question soon to be decided by the French people, in regard to their future form of government, lies more and more between the republic and the empire. If the monarchists divide their cause is lost. As Bourbaki said, some days ago, "The salvation of France rests with the republic or the empire."

ALL QUIET ON THE NEVA. -On the authority of the London Times, we can contradict the report which originally appeared in the London Standard, that the Czarovitch, in a recent private quarrel, made an assault on the Prince de Reus, the German Ambassador. We thus have the opportunity of correcting the false impression which the reported assault produced, and not a few of our readers will be pleased to learn that, after all, European princes are gentlemen who think twice before they strike. Public opinion is now strong. Year by year it grows in intelligence and extends its sphere of observation. It is the great and growing master of the times. The time has gone by when princes any more than Tam-many politicians can despise itBolal Pickings and Steslings-A Needed

The nice little pickings and stealings taining to our municipal offices are now gradually leaking out. The position of Collector of Assessments appears to have been a pretty anug affair. The duties of that officer are not much more laborious than those of a day laborer, and he receives two and a half per cent for all the moneys he collects and two per cent on all he does not collect. owing either to non-payment or remission The incumbent is Henry Starkweather, who has held the office from May, 1867, and his fees from that time to July, 1871-a period of four years-have reached the comfortable sum of \$544,237 96. As this and several similar berths are in the gift of the Commissioner of Public Works, William M. Tweed, it is not difficult to understand how the "Boss" secures so many friends. One of the most important reformations looked for in the new charter is the abolishment of all these feed offices in the city government and the payment of fair and even liberal salaries in their place. The Sheriff, it is well known, makes nearly two hundred thousand dollars a year. The Register receives for very light duties about seventy thousand dollars a year, and as this office is now passing into the hands of a reformer be will, of course, be eager to prove his honesty in the cause of honest and economical government by urging the reduction of this shamefully exorbitant pay. So long as the city offices yield such enormous profits, all of which come in one shape or another out of the pockets of the people, it will be impossible to deprive them of their political character. In any new charter we may have the emoluments of every public office should be fixed at a reasonable amount, and we shall then have them filled by competent men and not by po-litical tools.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—The special election in Georgia for Governor takes place to-day, the democratic candidate being James M. Smith, the republican James Atkins. The Atlanta Sun seems to have been surprised at the announcement of the latter's nomina-tion, its editor having been informed in Atlanta that the republicans intended to run no candidate, and was only undeceived on the subject by a paragraph in a Northern paper. Is our Georgia contemporary losing his political sagacity? Has he been so long in public life and not yet learned that small politicians, like one of the class in New Orleans lately, are in the habit of making statements "so near the truth they are worse than falsehoods?" It is too bad to bamboozle an old political stager in this manner, and the radicals who were guilty of it deserve the contempt of every true son of Georgia. In the meantime the chances are that Colonel Smith will be elected to-day. What is Acting Governor Conley, who seems to regard himself as glued to the gubernatorial chair, "going to do about it?"

# Personal Intelligence.

State Senator W. H. Conover, of New Jersey, has come over to the city and is stopping at the St

General H. T. Reid, of Keokuk, is quartered as the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Congressman Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General J. H. Robinson, of Binghamton, is stop-

ping at the Grand Central Hotel. Colonel G. W. Paschal, of Texas, 1s temporarily residing at the Astor House. Colonel J. H. Nicholson, of Kentucky, has quar-

ters at the Grand Central Hotel. Ex-Mayor F. C. Wells, of Chicago, is tempe

domiciled at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General W. L. Blanchard, of Portland, Me., is soourning at the Mailson Avenue Hotel. Judge E. D. Winslow, of Boston, is among the

recent arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel, J. M. Forbes and A. H. Hunnewell, of Boston, yes terday arrived at the Brevoort House. A. Cowles, of the Unicago Tribun, is domictled

Lieutenant Commander F. R. Smith and Paymaster George Cochrane, of the United States Navy, have aken quarters at the Hoffman House.

William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, the eminent lawyer and democratic statesman, last night arrived. from New England, at the Metropolitan Hotel, Alexander K. McClure, the Pennsylvania politician, stopped at the Hoffman House for a short time yesterday while en route to Boston.

Mrs. Tyler, relict of ex-President John Tyler, yes-terday took apartments at the St. James Hotel. Mrs. Tyler's home is on Staten Island, where she owns a

# THE ENTERPRISE OF THE NEW YORK

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 5.] The NEW YORK ISKALD, having given to its readers the earliest intelligence of the arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, points out that "the ournalistic triumph" it thus secured is by no means in isolated or even an extraordinary one, although

hat the whole population of New York was eagerty awaiting the appearance of His Imperial Highness similar instances of exclusive snipping news, and its list of arrivals is every morning far more full daily papers. The expense and labor of collecting this information is enormous and incredible, but, o course, the HERALD does not grudge the cost, only t cannot help giving itself credit for a magni eature of its establishment, which enables it thus to keep up its character as the most enterprising

It says:—
Our fees of steam yachts is now an essential and valuable part of the HERALD establishment. These smart little yacht dash and dart about outside Sandy Hook at all hour and in all manner of weather, keeping a sharp lookout for homoward-bound vessels, boarding them and steaming rapidly to the nearest telegraphic station or up to headquarter with the news. The panting of their engines is hearthrough the fog and mist while they are themselves invisible on the waves. Their graceful forms are seen riding saucity over the roughest seas and beating ouward in the teeth of the hercest gale as they pursue their adventurous and landered the state of the state of

the uccertain ocean may learn at the earliest moment the sace arrival of their ventures.

It was by means of one of these remarkable vessels that the Heraldo was enabled to inform its readers that its reporters had seen the Grand Duke on board the Svetlana, dressed in a blue uniform, with a flat pancake cap on his bead and his hands in his pockets. The Grand Duke saluted the Heraldo reporters with "well-bred courters," and while he compent from his insperial etiquette they mai a good look at him." They found him to be "very fair-skinned, with large blue eyes, very light hair and a straight nose," and over six feet high. As the Heraldo truly remarks, "when the public benefit of the spientid system of collecting ship nows is illustrated in so gratifying a manner, and by so signal a triumph, it may be partioned for alluding to its great enterprise, and in priding itself upon the successful results."

CHRYENNE, Wyoming, Dec. 18, 1971.
The Legislature adjourned at twelve o'clock on

Auditor, and J. W. Donnellou, Tréasurer, who were unanimously confirmed by the Council, thus disposing of the charge of fraud brought against them at the commonoment of the session. The Committee of Investigation made no reservat at all.